

ARP WRITES OF LEE

He Met the General on Two Occasions During the War

IMPRESSED WITH HIS GRANDEUR.

Army Did Not Know What a Great Man Was Their Leader—Hardships of War.

"Duty is the sublimest word in our language." That is what General Lee wrote to his son soon after General Scott offered him the supreme command of the northern army. Virginia had just seceded and Lee saw on one side that there were no honors to which he might not aspire. On the other side, if he cast his destiny with that of his state, he saw, or he thought he saw, that miseries and trials awaited him without number. But to seek his duty and, having found it, it was ever the principle of his actions. These strong and beautiful words about duty were not original with General Lee, and in his letter he has them in quotation marks. The expression came from Rev. John Davenport, a famous Puritan preacher of New England—the man who gave shelter to the three regicides who condemned Charles the First to death and after the restoration fled for their lives to New England and were hidden by John Davenport in his barns. When this act of treason became known among his people he neither quailed nor relented, but preached a sermon the next Sabbath from that passage in Isaiah which says: "Hide the outcasts. Betray not him that wandereth. Let my outcasts dwell with thee and be thou covert unto them from the spoiler." It was in that sermon that he made use of this notable expression: "It is my duty to shield them, and duty is the sublimest word in our language."

During the war it was my privilege to see General Lee quite often, but never did I meet him face to face and have a brief conversation with him but twice. Even then we did not know how great a man he was. General Johnston had been wounded at Seven Pines and General Lee came from West Virginia to take his place. He was almost a stranger to the Army of Northern Virginia. He had been in command but a week or two when General Black, of Rome, came to see his boys of the Eighth Georgia and asked me to ride with him to General Lee's headquarters and introduce him, for he was very desirous of meeting him before he returned to Georgia. Of course I complied, for General Black was a man of no small consequence at home. He was a gray and of commanding presence, and military bearing. Introducing him, I presented General Black

to General Lee. I presented him with the grandeur of the man before me, and, of course, as he expanded, I very naturally shrank up a little to keep the equilibrium. Not long after this the Seven Days' battles began and ended in McClellan's defeat and our army began to realize how great a man Lee was. It was on the sixth day that I was sent to his headquarters near Meadow Bridge to receive orders, and there I met him again. He was standing uncovered and unarmed in front of his tent, and "Stonewall" Jackson was asleep inside upon the straw, and the servant had set the dinner tables over him so as not to disturb his rest, for as General Lee said, "He needs it, and nothing but artillery will awake him now."

I said that the army did not know at first how great a man Lee was. Neither did they know fully at the last, for he was one of the few great characters that develop and grow brighter and grander as the years roll on. For some years after the war he received but little praise at the north and a great national cyclopedia gave more space and praise to Old John Brown than to General Lee, who arrested and executed him. But now, in the International, of fifteen volumes—a standard work, edited and compiled by 200 of the most distinguished scholars and professors of the northern colleges—the sketches of General Lee and Stonewall Jackson are all that we could ask for.

Verily, old Father Time is a good doctor and Anno Domini the softening solvent of all malignant passions. But this is enough from me concerning the great commander. It was the sublime Christian faith of Lee and Jackson that made their characters complete and added lustre to their military fame. They were men of prayer.

For a little while I would ask your kind attention to those whom since 1892 have called themselves the Daughters of the Confederacy. Their mission has been and still is and we trust long will be as declared in article 2 of their constitution: "Educational, memorial and benevolent—to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the war between the states—to honor the memory of those who served and those who fell in our service and to record the part taken by southern women during the war and its aftermath, their patient endurance during the struggle and to fulfill the duties of sacred charity to the survivors." All of these are noble objects but the greatest of all is the establishing of the truth and preserving it. The poet saith that "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," and it has risen and will continue to rise. Even that popular magazine, Frank Munsey's Monthly, in its last number, has forever blotted out the malignant and fanatical story of Barbara Freilich, and only the last week the ladies of Lexington, Ky., put under the ban the drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It was the Daughters of the Confederacy who did it and to their widespread and influential organization the south must look for the maintenance of the truth. Just think of it. Within the past nine years twenty-two

states have been chartered as grand divisions, including California, New York, the District of Columbia, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. In all these there have been chartered an aggregate of over three hundred chapters with a membership of 25,000 good loyal southern women. The largest federation of women in the world. Of this membership Texas has the largest number, 2,435. Georgia comes next with 1,750 members. But my friends, this great army of daughters had mothers who, whether alive or now dead, installed this love of truth and unstained confederate honor in the hearts of their children. They are the ones who sacrificed and suffered and still were strong. For more than fifty years I have observed a trait in woman's nature that is lacking in most men. She never gives up. The sad results of the war that wrecked the fortunes of southern men hastened thousands of them to untimely graves, but their widows still dot the land from Virginia to Texas. The mothers of these daughters endured more hardships and privations than their husbands and sons who were in the army, but they never complained.

Goldsmith wrote:

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.
But some cynical old bachelor paraphrased it:
"Man wants but little here below,
For so the poets say,
But woman wants it all, you know,
And wants it right away."

Well, she does want all she can get, and wants it as soon as she can get it, if not sooner, but if she can't have it she surrenders cheerfully and accommodates herself to the situation. During the war they actually smiled at their own pitiful and distressed condition. They boiled down the dirt from the smoke house that had long been saturated with the drippings of the hanging meat and made pretty good soup of it and divided with their neighbors. They parched rye and gubbers for coffee and sweetened it with sorghum and bragged how good it was. They cut up their old garments and made clothes for their children. Indeed it is always an amusing entertainment to listen to these good old mothers as they recite their makeshifts and their trials after Sherman had passed through on his march to the sea. Not long ago four or five of these matrons by chance met at our house and it was nip and tuck between them as they told of the most amusing experiences. One told how her two boys and a little girl had worn out their shoes until they would not hold shucks much less feet and she found an old calf skin that had long been hanging in the barn and she soaked it in lime and red oak bark and got about half the hair off and took it to an old shoe cobbler, and he made three pairs of shoes that would hold shucks, and they fit the children pretty well, but the red hair stuck out in little patches all over them, and she laughed and laughed until the children did not want to wear them, because she laughed so much. That was the origin of tan shoes, though these were made of untanned leather. Another told how two of her children never saw

how she and her boys built a fence around the garden by boring holes in the plank and the posts with an old brace and bit that her husband left when he went off. And they made pegs and drove them in for there wasn't a nail in the county. But good old Mother Akin, whom everybody loves and likes to listen to, told how three of her neighbors got out of meal and had somehow got hold of three bushels of corn, and they rigged up a little rickety wagon and a blind army mule and all three started to the nearest mill, which was 7 miles away. They started early and got to the creek, and the creek was up, but they drove in, and sure enough the wagon came uncoupled right in the middle of it and let them all down where it was knee deep, and let the corn down, too, and the mule went on with the fore wheels and stopped when he got over. But they never gave up the ship nor the corn. It took them about an hour to get the corn and the wagon together again, and with dripping garments they hurried on to the mill. A photograph of the scene would sell as the champion picture of the women of the war. The good miller gave them dry meal for the wet corn, and by sundown they were all at home again and laughed over it and everybody laughed with Sherman's belt have fireside stories to tell that would fill a book. They are a curious medley of the sad, the pathetic and the amusing, and excite more fun than sorrow. How blessed are they who still live, and how sweet are the memories of those who are dead, for it is the mothers of the confederacy who have perpetuated the love of truth and the love of southern patriotism in the hearts of the children and inspired those principles that have in recent years developed that grand organization known as the Daughters of the Confederacy. Our northern brethren may boast of the Grand Army of the Republic, but our mothers smile and say: "I don't see where the grand comes in, for all who came this way were low Dutch and hungry Irish, who feared not God nor regarded women." Well, it is all over now, and we are at peace, that blessed peace that bath her victories more renowned than war. And thrice blessed is the woman whom the dark ages kept subdued for centuries, but has come to the front and now stands side by side with man and is always first in every good word and work. For two thousand years she was called by name but twice in the Bible. Mother Eve, and next came Sarah, the wife of Abraham, and for another two thousand years was mentioned by name only a few times, but at last she was honored as the mother of our Savior and was "last at the cross and earliest at the grave."

Within the last half century she has made more progress in establishing her natural and God-given rights than in all preceding time. She is the acknowledged head of all religious, missionary and charitable institutions. She is the moral power of the world and in the United States constitutes one-third of the population. In several states she has the right of suffrage and is eligible to office on the school boards. Time was when she was almost a dead letter in literature and hardly ever noticed in the press of the country, but now a

great metropolitan paper or magazine could not exist without a large space being devoted to her service and her fairy pictures made to adorn the columns of every issue. Woman in this southland is a power and was to be the men who scorn it, for they are always on the side of religion and good morals and purity in private life. Without them the church, the prayer meeting, the Sabbath schools and even the home would speedily decline into that state that Grover Cleveland called an "innocuous desuetude." In truth, she is the hope of the world and her progress the best sign of the coming millennium. As to her influence for all that is good in educating and refining mankind, no man ever wrote a more beautiful sentence than that of Sir Richard Steele, when he penned that "To look upon and love a fair and virtuous woman and be loved by her is a liberal education." And so let me say to the young men, these sons of confederacy, don't despair; don't grieve for a college education; don't lament your poverty; but get married and your education will begin. Sometimes the course is long, but it is happy. My own has been running for nearly fifty-three years and is not completed, for I have not yet received a diploma nor taken the first honor. I am still a school boy.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

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A SPIRITUAL AWAKENING

Among the Young Men of South Carolina—A Great Convention of the State's Finest Type of Young Manhood.

The Annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of South Carolina will convene this year in Columbia, February 8-11.

The gathering already bids far to be one of considerable strength. It will differ in many respects from other conventions held. The opening session will be held on Saturday evening, and the closing session on Tuesday night. Sunday will be a red letter day in Columbia. Nearly all of the pulpits in the city will be occupied by prominent delegates and speakers.

In the afternoon a mammoth meeting for men will be held in the Opera House. A chorus of male voices will lead the singing. Mr. L. A. Coulter, of Richmond, Va., a speaker of rare power and ability, will address the meeting. The Columbia Association confidently expects to see a thousand of the men of the city at this great gospel meeting.

On Sunday evening there will be three or four mass meetings in the principal churches, addressed by prominent Association men. Among whom are Messrs. C. L. Gates, of Atlanta; T. S. McPheeters, of St. Louis, and F. S. Goodman, of New York City.

Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to a discussion of problems which affect the young men of the state.

On a known Association work among the men and boys in factory districts and it is expected that this will be a topic of absorbing interest. Students from fifteen different institutions of learning are coming; delegations of active, wide-awake young men are coming from the towns and cities.

Altogether it will be a strong army of determined young Christian warriors that will take possession of the Capital early in February.

The State Executive Committee, through the columns of this paper, extends an especial invitation to the Christian men of the State to attend this Convention. Any man who is interested in the welfare of the men and boys of South Carolina invited. It will be necessary for him, however, to secure delegate's credentials, and this can be done by writing A. G. Knebel, State Secretary Y. M. C. A., Charleston, S. C. Parties desiring further information should address him.

There will be reduced rates on all the railroads. The people of Columbia will entertain all delegates.

PLAN OF REDISTRICTING.

Counties and Population of Proposed Districts.

The following is the composition, with population of the congressional districts, provided in Mr. Freeman's redistricting bill as amended:

- (1) Keowee district, composed of the counties of Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, Anderson and Abbeville—185,627.
- (2) Catawba district, composed of the counties of Spartanburg, Cherokee, Union, York and Chester—182,720.
- (3) Wateree district, composed of the counties of Lancaster, Kershaw, Sumter, Richland, Chesterfield, Lee and Clarendon—198,82.
- (4) Pee Dee district, composed of the counties of Marlboro, Marion, Horry, Georgetown, Florence, Darlington and Williamsburg—197,313.
- (5) Santee district, composed of the counties of Orangeburg, Berkeley, Dorchester and Charleston—194,417.
- (6) Edisto district, composed of the counties of Laurens, Greenwood, Newberry, Edgefield, Saluda, Fairfield and Lexington—197,040.

The average population will be 191,474. The bill, if it becomes an act, will take effect on the first day of May, but allowing the present congressmen from the State to serve out the terms of office to which they have been elected.

Will Increase Business.

The Secretary of State Monday received notice of the increase of the capital stock of the Chicago Soap Works of Spartanburg from \$15,000 to \$100,000, and granted the company the privilege of establishing and operating an oil mill in connection with the soap factory. The manager asserts that the company has been forced to establish the oil mill in order to get the oil necessary for the soap factory.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Lawmakers Meet and Get to Work.

HOUSE.
Sixth Day—There was no great proportion of the members of the house present when the body began the second week's work. Yet a very good day's work was done. The feature was the discussion of the Schley resolution offered by Mr. W. J. Johnson of Fairfield.

The first matter to claim the attention of the house was the bill of Mr. Bivens relative to the sale of cotton in Dorchester county, but final action was postponed. Mr. Patterson's bill to provide for the settlement of claims against counties prior to the creation of new counties was the next matter taken up. There was no objection to the bill and it was ordered to its third reading as follows:

Section 1. That in all cases where a new county has been, or shall be, created out of the territory of another county, under the provisions of the present constitution, the territory embraced in the new county shall be liable for its proportionate share, having reference to the assessed value of its property for taxation at the time of the creation of the new county, of all liabilities and claims which had then accrued against the old county out of whose territory the new county shall have been, or shall be, created. That such claims shall have been, or shall be, first paid by the old county against which they accrued, or shall accrue; which county shall recover of the new county embracing the territory taken from the old county its proportionate share of such payments in an action in the court of common pleas, which action shall be heard and determined by the court, without a jury, as equitable actions are tried.

All of the bills down for third reading went through without objection. They were: Beaumgard's bill relating to settlement of freight shortage; C. E. Robinson's bill to amend an act entitled "an act providing for the punishment of privy stealing from the person," so as to include in its provisions larceny or stealing by day or by night from any home by any other person than the occupant or tenant of such home; Lide's bill to prohibit cars being left within 50 yards of any public crossing, and to fix the penalty therefor.

Mr. Lomax's bill to provide free text books for poor children was then taken up, and Mr. Bucker defended the measure.

A number of new bills were presented.

Seventh Day—The house of representatives spent the day in desultory legislation. There was a session of half an hour before the convening of the joint assembly, and when the joint assembly adjourned there was a session of about an hour. There were a great many bills reported by Committees and several new bills were introduced: Brown—A bill to allow all farm products to be marketed in any town in this State without license; Kinard, a bill to require the county board of examiners of each county to appoint the teachers in the county summer schools to be held in their respective counties; Sanders, a bill to require police officers to report blind tigers and gambling dens; Woods, a bill to protect certain fur-bearing animals in this State; Coggeshall, a bill to exempt the county of Darlington from the operation of the cotton weavers' act; Efford, a bill to amend an act entitled an act to authorize and require the superintendent of the State penitentiary to hire out convicts to the several counties to work on the public highways, and not to hire them out for farming purposes; approved 21st day of February A. D. 1901, so as to except convicts under sentence for rape, murder, arson and manslaughter from the provisions of said act; Dorroh, a bill to punish stenographers for refusing to furnish copy; Spears, a joint resolution to amend article 3 of the constitution of South Carolina relating to the legislative department by repealing section 28, which requires the enactment of the homestead laws; Bryan, a bill to make injury to the highways of the State a misdemeanor, cognizable in the court of magistrate in the court of general session; J. B. Smith, a bill to apportion the privilege tax between Clemson college and public schools.

Eighth Day—The house met at 12 o'clock and spent nearly two hours discussing the redistricting bills. The debate started off in a matter of fact way, but was still under discussion and in a very spirited manner when the house adjourned. The discussion on the motion to refer all redistricting bills to the committee on privileges and elections was very spirited and bordered on personalities. A number of important bills were introduced.

Ninth Day—The McGowan bill to rearrange the congressional districts of the State passed second reading in the House and is reasonably sure of enactment as the Senate favored it last year. There were several amendments proposed. Mr. Weston announced support of the McGowan bill and the withdrawal of his own bill. The Freeman bill was rejected.

The following is the redistricting plan passed by the House with the population of each district:

1. Charleston, Berkeley, Colleton and Dorchester—168,206.
2. Edgefield, Saluda, Aiken, Barnwell, Bamberg, Hampton and Beaufort—195,509.
3. Oconee, Pickens, Anderson, Abbeville, Greenwood and Newberry—190,662.
4. Greenville, Spartanburg, Laurens and Union—181,933.
5. Cherokee, York, Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster, Kershaw and Chesterfield—190,492.
6. Marlboro, Marion, Horry, Darlington, Florence, Williamsburg and Georgetown—201,577.
7. Sumter, Clarendon, Orangeburg, Richland and Lexington—211,937.

(This takes no note of Lee county.) The following is the plan proposed by Mr. Freeman:

1. Keowee district, composed of the counties of Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, Anderson and Abbeville—185,627.
2. Catawba district, composed of the counties of Spartanburg, Cherokee, Union, York and Chester—182,720.

3. Wateree district, composed of the counties of Lancaster, Kershaw, Sumter, Richland, Chesterfield, Lee and Clarendon—198,82.

4. Pee Dee district, composed of the counties of Marlboro, Marion, Horry, Georgetown, Florence, Darlington and Williamsburg—197,313.
5. Santee district, composed of the counties of Orangeburg, Berkeley, Dorchester and Charleston—194,417.
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5. Santee district, composed of the counties of Orangeburg, Berkeley, Dorchester and Charleston—194,417.

6. Edisto district, composed of the counties of Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Colleton, Hampton and Beaufort—184,517.

7. Saluda district, composed of the counties of Laurens, Greenwood, Newberry, Edgefield, Saluda, Fairfield and Lexington—197,040.

The average population of the above is 191,474.

Tenth day:—When the house of representatives was called to order, there was not a quorum present, and at no time during the day was a quorum in the house.

The house gave second reading to a number of local bills. Several measures came up and provoked discussion, but they were not acted upon as there was such a spare attendance.

Eleventh day:—The house of representatives was in session but 35 minutes, and then on motion of Mr. John McMaster adjourned until Monday at noon. The house accepted the invitation to visit the Charleston exposition. The invitation stated that the legislature could select its own time, but the 7th was recommended as a very good day on which to see the gala sight at the exposition.

SENATE.

Sixth Day—The senate spent two hours and a half at work Monday night and transacted a good deal of important business. Graydon's jury bill was given its second reading after some debate, and Sheppard's bill to have only one set of commissioners and managers for State and federal elections was given its second reading also. The bill for the Soldiers' Home was introduced. Senator Douglass, who is opposed to the soldiers' home, introduced a bill making it unlawful to receive Confederate veterans into county poor houses but requiring the county commissioners to give aid to indigent ex-Confederates at their home.

These bills were given their third reading and ordered sent to the house: Hydrick's bill to authorize county superintendents of education and county treasurers to borrow money to pay school claims; Herndon's bill amending the act relating to the dispensaries in Pickens and Oconee counties.

Senator Douglass of Union, who is a Confederate Veteran, introduced a bill, which will be an interesting matter for consideration in connection with the bill for a soldiers' home. His bill reads as follows:

Section 1. That on and after the approval of this act by the governor it shall be unlawful to commit any indigent ex-Confederate soldier to any poor house or almshouse, but the county boards of commissioners of the counties of this State shall, in their discretion, give county aid to the indigent ex-Confederate soldier of their respective counties, at the home of some soldier, or at the home of some relative or friend.

Section 2. That no ex-Confederate soldier shall be disfranchised by reason of his having received, or receiving such aid as aforesaid.

Section 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Seventh Day—The senate met at 10 o'clock and in the half hour before the convening of the joint assembly had disposed of everything on the calendar. The bill to fix the compensation to be paid to the county officers in the various counties of the State, which was the special order, was made the special order for Tuesday.

At 10:30 the hour having arrived for the convening of the joint assembly, the senate went over into the hall of the house and the election for judges was entered upon.

Eighth Day—The senate killed Senator Ilderton's bill for a constitutional amendment to prevent corporation lawyers from holding seats in the general assembly, and killed the bill to provide for a State bank examiner. The annual bill relating to the sale of seed cotton was also knocked out.

Senator Graydon introduced the bill to repeal the charter of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company. The text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of South Carolina:

Section 1. That the charter of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company be and the same hereby, is repealed.

That all, there is no long preamble or recital of wrongs, or anything of that kind—just a simple declaration that the charter of the company is repealed.

The senate adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

Ninth Day—The Senate was in session less than an hour and the proceedings were only of routine nature. No business of great importance or public interest was transacted.

Tenth day:—The senate held a session at night, disposed of all matters on the calendar and adjourned until Monday night at 8 o'clock. The agreement to adjourn was not reached without a contest, some of the members contending that the senate should stay in session and attend to business. A roll call was had on the motion to adjourn, and the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of adjournment. At the night session there was less than a quorum present, but as only uncontested matters were taken up the senate proceeded without a quorum.

Eleventh day:—No session of the Senate was held, an adjournment till Monday having been taken.

Counterfeiter Captured.

Houston, Tex., Special.—United States Court officials report the arrest at Gainesville of L. H. Reagan, against whom 15 indictments have been found by the Federal grand jury now in session at Dallas. Reagan is accused of raising silver certificates and other Treasury notes from small denominations to large ones, the counterfeiters being so cleverly executed that some of them passed through the Texas banks. Reagan was taken to Dallas today by Chief Forsythe, of the secret service.

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS.

Judges and Dispensary Officers Are Chosen—Other Elections.

Columbia, Special.—The election for judges was held Tuesday, and the election of dispensary officials was also held—rather unexpectedly. All of the judges whose terms expire were re-elected, except Judges W. C. Benet and O. W. Buchanan who declined re-election.

Hon. C. G. Dantzler had no opposition for Judge Benet's place and was unanimously elected. For Judge Buchanan's place Hon. R. O. Purdy of Sumter, was elected on the first ballot.

H. H. Crum was reelected dispensary commissioner; L. J. Williams had no opposition for the place of chairman of the dispensary board; H. H. Evans and A. F. H. Dukes were elected directors.

At 10:30 o'clock the Senate and the House assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives and proceeded to the election of the judges.

Senator Raysor of Orangeburg nominated the Hon. Chas. G. Dantzler. There were no further nominations. The tellers, Senators Raysor and Sharpe and Representatives Tatum, Sinkler and Spears, announced that Mr. Dantzler had received 153 votes. For judge of the second circuit, Senator Henderson of Aiken, nominated the incumbent, Judge James Aldrich of Aiken. He was elected. For judge of the third judicial circuit, Senator Manning of Sumter, nominated Hon. T. B. Fraser of Sumter. Mr. McLeod of Sumter, nominated Mr. R. O. Purdy of Sumter. Mr. Wells of Florence, nominated Mr. George Galletly of Florence. When the vote was first taken Mr. Fraser received 37, Mr. Galletly 42 and Mr. Purdy 76. The latter needed just three votes of election. Then succeeded a number of changes, the break being made by Mr. Lide of Orangeburg, who changed from Galletly to Purdy. The final result was: Total number of votes cast 155; of which number Mr. Fraser received 31, Mr. Galletly 40 and Mr. Purdy 84; necessary to a choice 78. Senator Blakeney of Chesterfield, nominated Judge R. C. Warts of Cheraw, to succeed himself as judge of the fourth circuit. He was elected. Senator Glenn nominated Judge Geo. W. Gage of Chester, to succeed himself. He was elected. Judge Klugh was nominated and elected to succeed himself as judge of the eighth circuit. Mr. Williams of Lancaster, nominated the Hon. Ira B. Jones of Lancaster, to succeed himself as a justice of the Supreme Court. He was also elected. The election of judges was then concluded and the joint assembly was adjourned after having been in session two hours and 15 minutes.

At 4 o'clock another session of the joint assembly was held. Lieut. Gen. J. H. Tillman, the president of the body, ordered the sergeants at arms to clear the floor of all persons not entitled to seats thereon. This is the first time that such an order has ever been issued by the chair, and its salutary effect was noticeable. As soon as the dispensary elections were over the crowd in the gallery deserted the hall, and the other elections dragged heavily.

For the election of commissioner of the State dispensary there was but one name put forward, that H. R. Crum, the incumbent. He was nominated by Mr. Tatum of Orangeburg, seconded by Mr. Bivens of Dorchester and several others. There were 147 votes. Mr. Crum receiving the entire number.

For the office of chairman of the board of directors of the dispensary there was only one nomination, L. J. Williams of Edgefield. Mr. Williams is the incumbent. He was nominated by Senator Sharpe of Lexington, and elected.

Then came the vote for the other two members of the board of directors of the State dispensary. There were six candidates, Senator J. A. McDermott of Horry; A. F. H. Dukes of Orangeburg, former member of the general assembly; H. H. Evans of Newberry, former member of the general assembly; B. H. Theus, representative from Hampton; A. H. Dean, S. representative from Spartanburg; L. W. Boykin of Kershaw, recently a dispensary inspector.

When the vote was first taken, it was seen that Mr. Evans was elected. There were 155 votes cast, 78 being necessary for election. Mr. Evans had received 50, Mr. Dukes received 69, Mr. Boykin 84, Mr. Theus 24, Mr. McDermott 23, Mr. Dean 45.

The vote as finally declared was: Evans 86; Dukes 60; Boykin 72; Dean 31; McDermott 20; Theus 15.

There were four candidates for the two vacancies on the board of directors of the State penitentiary. The incumbents were re-elected, W. H. Love of York receiving 96 votes; W. D. Mann of Abbeville 78; J. O. Wingo of Greenville 66, and W. C. Vincent of Beaufort 62. There were 151 votes cast, 76 being necessary to elect.

The joint assembly at 7 o'clock took a recess until 8:30 p. m., at which time to reassemble to elect trustees of several colleges and a State librarian.

There were two vacancies on the Winthrop board, the incumbents being Dr. T. A. Crawford of Rock Hill, and Col. Willie Jones of Columbia. There were three nominees, Dr. Crawford and Col. Jones were nominated. The result was Crawford 51; Breazeale 111, and Jones 100. The two latter were elected.

There were two nominees for places on the South Carolina college board to fill two vacancies. The incumbents, Col. Jno. T. Sloan of Columbia and Mr. Robert MacFarland of Darlington, were re-elected without opposition.

There were four trustees for Clemson to be elected. The nominations were L. A. Sease of Lexington, W. D. Evans of Chesterfield, A. T. Smythe of Charleston and Jno. S. Garris of Spartanburg. The three former were re-elected. Mr. Garris fills the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Redfeard.

There was one vacancy on the board of visitors of the South Carolina Military Academy. Gen. Ellison Capers declined reelection and Mr. Orlando Sheppard of Edgefield was unanimously elected. Mr. W. K. Sligh of Newberry declined reelection as a trustee of the colored college at Orangeburg and Mr. Cole L. Bleas of Newberry was nominated to succeed him. Mr. A. L. Dukes of Orangeburg was nominated for the other vacancy. Both were elected without opposition.

Miss L. H. LaBorde was unanimously elected State librarian to fill the unexpired term of the former librarian, resigned. Miss LaBorde has filled the position admirably for several months by appointment of the governor.